

Face Lifting for Cairo

Play pen

A play pen with top built in has a door well off the ground, is easy to store and quickly set up. Amusing double slide along the top and a cut-out arched seat in a wide panel slide over and over. Patent 2,111,111.



Learn CDB which lists materials, gives cut-line cutting guides and directions, is 50¢. It also is one of four patterns in the Tiny Toys Toy Packet No. 35—all for \$1.75. Home Workshop Patterns, Department P.P.L., 4425 West 24th Avenue

Week's sew-thrifty PRINTED PATTERN



4892
SIZES
2-10
by Anne Adams

Please daughter with these twin slimmers a smart dress for school and party-party pinnafore! Both are 100% COTTON-KIDNEYWEAVING, and have wide-sleeving skirts and big bows.

Printed Pattern 4892: Children's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Please see pattern for markings. Send fifty cents (50¢) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly: Name, Address, City, State, Zip, and send to:

Homehold Arts Department, Department P.P.L., 4425 West 24th Avenue, Toronto

Cuddle twins



by Alice Brooks
TWINNERS — happy news for a little mom! She'll spend many hours of fun dressing them. Twin "sock" dolls arrive with legging, slimmer, margin, bodice, dress, diaper set, T-shirt, pants. Pattern 100% COTTON-KIDNEYWEAVING, and have wide-sleeving skirts and big bows.

Send thirty-five cents (35¢) for this pattern (stamps cannot be accepted). Print plainly: Name, Address, City, State, Zip, and send to:

Homehold Arts Department, Department P.P.L., 4425 West 24th Avenue, Toronto

THEY SAID A MOUTHWELL. Bigger, every time you open your mouth to talk, your head and neck rise up and down the whole — Edna I. Stuart

Insects develop resistance

Insects that are learning to live with insecticides are proving a pest to the farmer.

The union maggot and the seed-corn maggot have recently demonstrated in Ontario fields their immunity to the aldrin and heptachlor group of insecticides which used to keep their numbers down.

G. F. Mansue, officer-in-charge of the Canada Department of Agriculture's Entomological Laboratory at Chatham, Ont., reported

the new development and warning attempts to explain the upper maggot.

He said the insecticides gave excellent results for about five years. Then resistant strains of the union maggot appeared and almost immediately the heptachlor and aldrin group became ineffective against them.

Earlier investigations had shown that aldrin, dieldrin, cyfluthrin and V-C-119 were also effective insecticides and these are now in general use. It remains to be seen if union maggots will develop resistance to them.

Corn maggot The corn maggot has a different history. It developed resistant strains as a result of tobacco farmers' use of insecticides since 1935 to control cutworms. Though this maggot seldom used to attack the crop, damage to tobacco transplants has been severe since the new insect strains appeared in tobacco fields in 1956. The cutworms for which aldrin and heptachlor were applied are still controlled but the seed-corn maggot has now become a pest of tobacco.

Scientists added caution to the water used in tobacco transplants.

SIX TIME ZONES

The Canadian National is the only railway in the world operating through six different time zones: Newfoundland, Atlantic Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific.

—pasting operations and found that it gave promising control of the maggot in preliminary experiments this year. It was also found that strong, well-hardened transplants withstand attack much better than weak, soft plants.

FARM PRICE INDEX DROPS IN AUGUST

Prices for potatoes and livestock were lower and pulled the index of farm prices of agricultural products down to 228.3 in August from 241.2 in July, the bureau of statistics reported.

The index based on 1932-34 prices equalling 100, stood at 241.2 in August, 1956.

The bureau said the monthly drop was a seasonal one.

The act of smiling brings 13 muscles into play.

The refoulog job

When painting household articles or parts of the house, it may seem economical to use some of the paint to touch up children's toys, furniture or playpens. Since many household paints contain a lead base, they should not be used on any article that small children

use. Most small youngsters chew or lick their toys or walls of the playpen and if the paint finish has a lead ingredient, lead poisoning could result. Reliable paint merchants will always advise on paints that have no lead in the formula.

Spotlight on Manitoba Mosaic

Canada has long been a bilingual country. The French and English languages and cultures are distinct and enduring. Yet, Canada is a land of many cultures. During the latter part of the nineteenth century numerous immigrants came to this country. Since World War II, nearly two million skilled immigrants have made Canada their home. In contrast to earlier settlers who came to the farmlands of Canada, today's immigrant usually

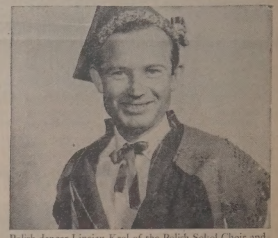
makes his home in Canada's large industrial centres. A year after their arrival, the average immigrant family earns an income of five thousand dollars.

At the turn of the century, Winnipeg, Manitoba, was hot to many immigrants who were just beginning their life in Canada. To serve their needs foreign language newspapers were published. Today, four major newspapers in German, Croatian

and Ukrainian inform new Canadians of current affairs and help them adjust to their new surroundings.

Manitoba is unique in the variety of national groups that have settled here and maintained their distinctive cultures through songs, dances and national costumes. Each summer a folk festival is held in Winnipeg where communities from the prairie provinces, representing seventeen national groups, come together. Colourful costumes,

exotic music and intricate dance steps create a kaleidoscope of sights and sounds. Irish jig, Ukrainian kolozi, Polish kujawiaki, Greek kalamatios and Western square dance fashion part of a mosaic that takes place in Winnipeg's Kildonan Park. It brings together people from all parts of the country, increasing their understanding of the rich and varied cultures of other nations found within the communities of Canada.



Polish dancer Linetia Krol of the Polish Sokol Choir and Dancers. National Film Board of Canada photo by Chris Lund.



Marcia Corrin, member of Israeli Choir.



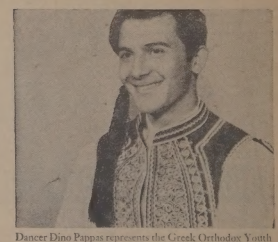
Miss A. Pensak from the Ukrainian chorus. In the photo to the left, Merna Leckow performs the Ukrainian Kolozi.



Marcia Corrin, member of Israeli Choir.



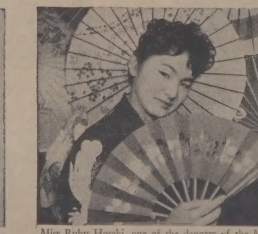
Petite Shirley Bjornson of the First Lutheran Church Choir wears the Icelandic national costume.



Dancer Dino Pappas represents the Greek Orthodox Youth of America.



Popular Jan Rubes, guest star and narrator of the Manitoba Mosaic, wears the traditional Moravian-Slovak costume.



Miss Ruby Hosaki, one of the dancers of the Manitoba Japanese Association, poses in a whirl of gay parasols.



Bonnie Janice Douglas — one of a million children born to new Canadians since 1945.

Babylon . . . World Wonder



Ancient ruins found on a hill of glazed brick at among the remains of ancient Babylon.

The ruler of the Hittite Kingdom of Babylon, built a "new" city for the victor to live. Built by King Nebuchadnezzar, who reigned as the Chaldean monarch of Babylon from 605 to 562 B.C., the gardens were designed to give his bride the refreshing coolness which she had enjoyed in her childhood days in the mountainous northern regions of Babylon. No vegetation is found now at the site of the ancient garden, but the stone terraces which supported the terraces remain as mute reminders of a king's devotion.

The gardens consisted of a vast network of artificial terraces, vineyards, and groves. Water was pumped by engines through the terraces to simulate a series of small waterfalls. Another Babylon was situated on a plain which lies between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, 10 miles south of Baghdad. The kingdom flourished about 2,225 B.C. when it was the richest and most magnificent of cities. Its reign ended when it was conquered by the Medes and Persians prior to 539 B.C.

Still standing in the Hittite Gile, one of the great landmarks of old Babylon. It consists of two massive brick pillars which arch over the so-called "Street of Procession." Elaborate carved replicas of modern griffins (a half lion and half eagle), and a variety of animals carved the walls of the gate in low relief. They are gracefully executed and well preserved from the ravages of time and weather. Although they have lost their original glazed finish, religious processions dedicated to the ancient goddess of fertility once passed this massive gate.



ANTILLY PARADE—Guns, men and vehicles of the 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, march in the parade square at the Victoria Memorial, Ottawa, during the annual inspection of the unit. Guns in foreground are 155 mm medium artillery.



BEST DRIVER AWARDS—Guns, men and vehicles of the 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, march in the parade square at the Victoria Memorial, Ottawa, during the annual inspection of the unit. Guns in foreground are 155 mm medium artillery.

QUICK CANADIAN QUIZ

1. Which is the largest wild bird in Canada?
2. In what year were Canadian women given the right to vote in federal elections?
3. Did Canadian farmers in 1960 receive their largest cash income from the sale of wheat, dairy products or livestock?
4. Of the 613,000 Canadians with jobs at mid-1960, how many were in non-agricultural employment?
5. Canada's defence spending last year was about one-quarter of all federal spending in the year?

ANSWERS: 1. In 1960 defence spending was about one-quarter of all federal spending. 3. 1960 farm cash income from livestock was \$229 million from dairy products \$31 million from wheat \$422 million. 4. The sheeping crisis, which stands about 4 feet high and has an 8-foot wingspread. 5. At June 30, 1960, of all Canadians with jobs 80 percent were in non-agricultural employment, 11 percent in agriculture. 2. In 1937.



BEST BATTERY—Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Wall, General Officer Commanding Western Command, presents the Roberts Trophy to Capt. Doug Caldwell when at his annual inspection of the 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery at Winnipeg. The trophy, awarded yearly to the best battery in the unit, was won by "B" battery, commanded by Capt. Caldwell at the time of the competition.

—National Defence photo.



BEST DRIVER AWARDS—Guns, men and vehicles of the 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, march in the parade square at the Victoria Memorial, Ottawa, during the annual inspection of the unit. Guns in foreground are 155 mm medium artillery.



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The 1,500,000 Canadians who are members of co-operative business enterprises have good reason for this year's celebration of Co-op Week commencing October 23.

Business data by marketing and purchasing co-operatives reached \$13,315,367,000, some a far cry from the \$143,332,000 reported when the federal government began collecting national statistics in 1932.

Co-op enterprises totaled 1,564,000, some persons holding memberships in more than one enterprise. Total assets of marketing and purchasing co-ops alone were \$560,148,000 and members' equity in these 2,000 customer-owned enterprises was \$245,663,000.

The figure indicates the movement has taken some big steps toward its leader's objective of spreading ownership and control of the Canadian economy amongst more and more people.

Local co-operatives across the country will mark the week in a variety of ways. They will hold special educational meetings and rallies, conduct membership drives or paint and decorate their premises.

Experience running a small co-op store does not necessarily make a manager to take over a co-op supermarket. And even private corporations do not always prepare a manager to work in the democratic framework of the co-operative.

Mr. Stupple will be seen the further development of existing educational programs and answer to the problem. One source of future help would be the anticipated growth of Western Co-operative College in Saskatchewan which now conducts courses in various types for co-op leaders and at a future date a fund-raising campaign for a new building.

One this point, Dr. A. F. Laidlaw, national secretary of the U.C.O., has warned co-op business against a tendency to divorce education from its business operations.

"Every co-operative is also an educational institution," Dr. Laidlaw. "Education is something that cannot be delegated to anybody else. Every farm of director must take this responsibility and set up the machinery to do the educational job."

"Universities and other educational units may help by providing educational tools and services, but the commercial co-operative itself is the best agency to do the actual educational job in the field."

VALUED SERVICES

Mr. Stupple has organized co-operatives to market farm and fishermen's supplies. There are also strong groups in the fields of health, credit and insurance.

They also sell goods from small village stores to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool which handles well over half the grain and 40 percent of the livestock in the province and corn, wheat, grain terminals, livestock products and other goods worth more than \$70,000,000.

Across Canada, about one-third of the total farm income passes

Co-op Week—October 23-29

Some stores will hold special sales.

Five co-operatives regard their week as a time to build membership and make their movement better known to the public.

At this time co-op organizations make it point to honor leaders and members of the movement at the time.

French-language co-ops have celebrated co-op week for some six years. Since 1958, it has been a nation-wide observance led by the national organizations of the two language groups, the Co-operative Union of Canada and the Canadian Federation of Co-operatives in Ottawa, and Le Conseil Canadien de la Co-operation in Quebec.

GROWTH BRINGS PROBLEMS

With the movement's growth have also come problems. Ralph S. Stupple, secretary of the U.C.O., says the movement is handicapped to find managers as co-op business grows.

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through marketing co-operatives.

This includes about 60 percent of all grain, 20 percent of the livestock, 30 percent of dairy products and 20 percent of the fruits and vegetables.

Meanwhile, the movement is reaching more and more urban centers as co-op supermarkets and shopping centres grow in such cities as Calgary, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and several places in the Atlantic provinces.

Flourishing co-operatives also are flourishing in some places. Nova Scotia alone, 427 co-ops were built by doing last year and 22 building groups expected to begin construction this year.

One also reaching urban workers, through the National Labour Council of Canada and the Canadian Labour Congress and formed to develop a better understanding between the movements and to encourage co-ops for labour union members.

LITTLE DEMOCRACIES

Mr. Stupple describes co-operatives as "little democracies."

"They apply the principles of democracy to economic operations over a wide range of activities. They are the means through which people can take responsibility for their own needs—for providing themselves with the services they need."

Without co-operative people can never acquire the skills necessary for economic democracy. Without these skills and the co-operative engendered by their possession, they can never achieve stature as a people truly free.

Two basic differences between co-operatives and other enterprises are found in shareholders voting power and in the distribution of earnings.

Each member of a co-op has only one vote no matter how many shares he may own. This, co-op leaders say, is what helps co-ops to be democratic.

Only limited interest is paid on the amount of business they do with their co-ops.

IN BOTH FARM AND CITY

Co-op leaders contend that both farm and city people need co-operative businesses if they are to control their own destiny.

"The Royal Commission on Price Spread has shown that Canadian consumers are at a great disadvantage when they go down to the chain supermarket to make their regular purchases," Mr. Stupple said. "Consumer educa-

tion is sorely needed and people can best acquire it through owning and operating their own stores and shopping centres as Canadians in several cities are now doing."

"On the farm side," Dr. Laidlaw advises, "farmers now are being helped by a small minority and can no longer depend on the state to help them as once they could. They must depend on organization."

"Farmers, who 100 years ago made up 80 percent of the Canadian population, now comprise only 18 percent. At the same time, there is a 20 percent increase in costs of operating their farms in the last 15 years. Many are being forced out of agriculture. The farm labour force has decreased by 60 percent since the end of the Second World War."

"Agriculture today is in a troubled state, with the farmer caught in a period of violent and difficult change."

LAST YEAR'S HIGHLIGHT

The Federal Agriculture Department lists these as some of last year's highlights in the co-op movement's growth:

The Western Co-operative College, incorporated in Saskatchewan during 1959, applied for registration in Manitoba and Alberta. Co-operative Fair and Charity Company, with head office in Regina, increased its premium income to \$4,424,000 last year from \$3,424,000 in 1957.

Business volume of the Co-operative Federated of Quebec amounted to \$111,000,000 up from \$95,000,000 the previous year.

Federated Co-operatives, whole sale distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, have begun a \$3,000,000 expansion of co-operative releases after opening a new building and warehouse in Winnipeg.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is planning to establish a special branch to deal with co-operatives. "It is our intention to take a great deal more interest in co-operatives," said Agriculture Minister Geoffrey S. Stupple, announcing the move.

New co-operative plants and facilities are being built in a number of places across Canada, including a poultry processing and cold storage plant of Eastern Co-operative Services, Limited near Sydney, N.S., a honey producers plant in Winnipeg, a head office in Calgary, a vegetable plant at Richmond, B.C., and a fertilizer factory at the University of Co-operatives in Ontario. Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-operative Association built a new office and administration building in Prince Rupert, B.C.

Hydrogen is nearly 15 times lighter than air.

FILIGREE'S PROGRESS

In Filigree's Progress, Paul Sharpe portrays the wall of fire with forces on one side embroiled in a never-ending struggle to extinguish the flames and forces on the other side perpetually striving to keep the fire burning. There's now a third and vital force at work to prevent the fire from ever starting.

The flame is the "mild" glow of electrical activity. The difference between a 15 and a 30 ampere flow can be deadly.

Smart teamwork PRINTED PATTERN



4707
SIZES 14½-24½

by Anne Adams

Simple, allowing for movement from midsummer through fall in this two-piece dress with a heavily lined top and choice of slim or flared skirt. It's so easy.

Printed directions on each pattern piece for variations.

Send fifty cents (\$50) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly. Size, Name, Address, Style Number, Send order to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Department P.F.A., 69 Front Street, W., Toronto

By special request PRINTED PATTERN 4551



4551
SIZES 14½-24½

by Anne Adams

Now! See how perfectly these smart Fall blouses fit at shoulders, waists, waists—there's no doubt about it!—for half-size! Choose between two styles, 4551 and 4552.

Printed Pattern 4551: Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 14½, top 45½, 3½, yoke 31½, lower 24, yoke 31½.

Send fifty cents (\$50) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly. Size, name, address, style number.

Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Department P.F.A., 69 Front Street, W., Toronto

DR. D. A. RENKIE, associate professor of soil science, explains the types of soil in the province to students of the School of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. Students are Tim Rysing, Carlick; Ben Langdon, Moss; Jay, Gary Leach, Salluste; and Alvin Kest, Ross. They will enter second year on October 27.



FOUR STUDENTS of the School of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan take part in an agricultural class during their first year. Left to right are B. D. Owen of the animal husbandry department, William Tregler, Grendel; Alfred Sattler, Regina; Garth Simpson, Shaunassan; Dan Rempel, Nipawin. The students enter second year when the school's sessions begin on October 27.

